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SHOWERY.  
Barometer 29.53.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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Humidity " 97 " 69

July 25, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 1 p.m. 77  
Humidity " 94 " 94

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THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918.

四月廿五日七英港香

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### BIG BATTLE STILL RAGING.

#### ALLIES PROGRESS DESPITE STIFF ENEMY RESISTANCE.

#### TOTAL GERMAN CASUALTIES ESTIMATED TO BE 180,000.

London, July 23.  
This morning's news from the front between the Aisne and the Oise shows very little change, except that the French have captured Oulchy-le-Château. The enemy here is apparently bringing up guns and stiffening his resistance. The Americans have occupied Buzancy, another half-mile nearer the Soissons-Château Thierry high road. Between the Oise and the Marne, the Franco-Americans continue to progress. The French have regained all the ground lost on July 22 in the region of Grisolles. The Americans have captured Jaulgonne, on the Marne, and are continuing to advance. Hitherto the prisoners number three hundred.

Farther east, the Germans, well supported by artillery and machine guns, are stubbornly opposing the French attempts to cross the Marne. The French yesterday afternoon stormed the heights north of Courcelles, also holding the bend in the neighbourhood of Châlons as far as Trelou, which the Germans hold. The French crossed the Marne west of Reuil and beat off heavy enemy counter-attacks.

It is not anticipated that the Allied advance will now be so rapid, as the Germans have had plenty of time in which to bring up reserves and appear to be disposed to fight to the utmost.

#### Hard Fighting Proceeding.

London, July 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at eight o'clock on the morning of July 23, says that some of the hardest fighting of the whole battlefield is now raging on the new British front astride the Ardèche in Montagne-de-Réims. The British arrived at a point of concentration south of the Marne on July 17 and attacked on the morning of July 20 on a five miles front between the southern edge of Courton Wood and the village of Staine Euphrasie. They were opposed by four German Divisions, the 86th, 103rd, 123rd, and 22nd, which had been engaged since July 16 and suffered most heavily in an attempt to pierce the Italian front with a view to reaching the Marne and turning the French position at Montagne-de-Réims. The 123rd Division suffered most heavily and was replaced by the 50th, which had to hold at all costs. Highlanders, attacking south of the Ardèche against Courton Wood, fought their way two miles across the wood and established themselves on the western border. We re-attacked south of the Ardèche, the Highlanders taking two hundred prisoners. On the night of July 21-22 our positions were most heavily bombarded, but we renewed the attack and advanced the line, despite the enemy fighting with desperate tenacity. We are on new and difficult ground.

#### More Allied Gains.

London, July 24.

A French communiqué says:—Our attacks on both banks of the Oise had satisfactory results, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy, who brought up fresh reserves. North of the river we captured and passed Plessierhales and reached the western outskirts of Oulchy-Liville and captured the village of Montgru. The Franco-Americans south of the Oise crossed the Château Thierry Road and advanced the line over a kilometre. To the east, the village of Rocourt and the greater part of Château Wood are in our hands. On the right of the Marne we progressed south of Mont St. Pére and Château, which is ours. We extended our bridgehead at Jaulgonne. Between the Marne and Réims the fighting is most furious. The Franco-British between the Ardèche and Venigny, attacking strong positions, advanced over a kilometre and inflicted heavy losses. The British captured three hundred prisoners and five guns in a local operation north of Montdidier, whereby this morning we captured Meilly Raisevilliers, Sainvillers and Aubevillers and gave us 1,500 prisoners, including thirty officers.

Our aviators were most active on July 22. Franco-British pilots felled and disabled 37 enemy machines in numerous sightings, of which the British felled fourteen. In bombing operations thirty-three-and-a-half tons were dropped during the day on enemy aerodromes and stations. Thirteen hundred kilogrammes were dropped during a night raid on the station of Maison Bleue, causing a conflagration and explosions. American squadrons collaborated in the operations of the previous days.

#### The British Front.

London, July 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports hostile artillery fire in the neighbourhoods of Villers Bretonneux, Hinges and elsewhere.

#### Americans Pressing the Enemy.

London, July 24.

An American communiqué states:—South of the Oise we continued to press the retreating enemy and gained possession of Jaulgonne and the woods to the west.

#### A German Story.

London, July 24.

A German wireless official message, states:—Between Spissens and Réims we frustrated a strong joint attack.

#### British Consolidation.

London, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on July 22, says:—Quiet has returned on the British front. We consolidated our gains in Rossignol wood, despite the enemy's shelling and bombing attack, in the course of which we took six prisoners and captured a machine-gun and a grenade-thrower. The Germans, apart from shelling, have shown no signs of disputing our recent advance at Maresnes. Yesterday our gunners carried out vigorous counter-battery, completely destroying in one area alone a big gun pit and damaging three others, causing five explosions and starting three fires in battery emplacements.

#### More German Claims.

London, July 23.

A German wireless official message, states:—We repulsed the British at many points on the Western Front. The enemy's violent partial attacks strike the Oise and between the Oise and the Marne were repulsed. The enemy penetrated the advanced positions on both sides of Jaulgonne, but we threw him back to the river.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### BIG BATTLE STILL RAGING.

Fine Work by Scottish Troops.

London, July 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on July 23, says:—It was the Scottish regiments which on July 20 captured Bois de Courtin, while English battalions fought their way to a line resting on Bois de Theims, deploying towards Marfaux. The enemy put up a tremendous resistance here, for they had expected that this important tactical position would be attacked. Reserves from the Crown Prince's Army arrived continuously and masses of guns maintained an intense bombardment.

The correspondent only covers the operations till July 21, since when there has apparently been desperate fighting. The reported capture of the important key position of Machy le Château is not yet confirmed.

#### Huge Enemy Losses.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on Tuesday evening, says:—It is known the enemy has engaged sixty or seventy Divisions since July 15. A careful estimate reckons the total German casualties, killed and wounded and prisoners, at 180,000.

#### More Bomb-Dropping.

London, July 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—The weather improved on the 22nd and several long-distance reconnaissances were made. Twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations at Cambrai, Bray and Lille, on ammunition dumps near Amiens and Bapaume and on billets along the whole front. Twenty-three hostile machines were brought down and three driven down uncontrollable. Three balloons were set afire. Ten British aeroplanes are missing. Rain prevented night flying.

#### A Big Retreat?

London, July 24.

A Havas Agency message dated the 23rd instant says:—There is indication that the Germans are staggering under the repeated formidable blows of the Allied armies and that they may retreat from the Soissons-Marne-Réims salient. According to reports received last night, the Germans appear to be destroying huge quantities of material and munitions preparatory to evacuating this pocket created by their costly advance. They have experienced increasing difficulty in maintaining their communication in the salient, being unable to use most of the railroads leading northward, owing to the constant activity of Allied aviators and artillery.

To cover the rearward movement, the Germans throughout yesterday made powerful counter-attacks along the whole battlefield in desperate efforts to check the Allied troops' advance. Despite opposition, Generalissimo Foch's forces progressed largely on vital points of the line. The village of the Epieds, six miles northeast of Château Thierry, was captured and much ground gained. Important gains have also been made in the Soissons region, where General Mangin is tightening his grip on Mont de Paris, commanding the approaches to Soissons.

On the front south-west of Réims, British Divisions did excellent work yesterday, realising a further advance and taking a large number of prisoners. At no point did the Germans advance, despite the fact that a large number of fresh troops were thrown into the line to succeed in pushing back the Allied troops. The enemy reinforcements include troops from Prince Rupprecht's Army, who had been resting since the drive for the coast.

#### AMERICA'S GREAT EFFORT.

300,000 Troops Cross Atlantic Monthly.

London, July 23.

In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chicci Money stated that 300,000 American troops were now crossing the Atlantic monthly, of which two-thirds were conveyed in British ships. Sufficient supplies and war materials for the Allies were also being carried (Cheers).

#### THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, July 23.

In the House of Commons, the Irish Nationalists were present after many weeks' abstention. Mr. Dillon gave notice of motion condemning the Government's Irish policy as alienating and exacerbating the Irish people and declaring that the only true solution of the problem "is to put in operation without delay the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic utterance at Washington's grave."

#### PORTUGAL'S LOYALTY.

London, July 23.

Reuter's learns that Senhor Sidonio Pais, President of Portugal, speaking at the opening of the Portuguese Parliament, emphasised Portugal's loyalty to the Allies' cause. He referred to many proofs of confidence from the Allied Governments, and particularly the British notification of the intention to raise the British representation in Lisbon to the rank of an Embassy.

#### FOOD FOR THE ALLIES.

America's Splendid Effort.

London, July 23.

The American Food Controller, Mr. Hoover, speaking at the Mansion House, said that owing to America's efforts there would be no need to restrict shipments of foodstuffs to Europe during the forthcoming year. America could furnish in pork alone the whole needs of the Allies as regards meat. (Cheers). Indeed the period of anxiety of the Allies in connection with essential foods was now past. (Cheers). Mr. Hoover contrasted the food situation of the Allies with that of the enemy, within whose lines the dominating fact was hunger. The Austro-Germans were daily seizing the already short supplies of the peoples whom they crushed and whose lost lives through malnutrition and starvation until the next harvest year would be far larger than the casualties on the Western Front. The Allies would make every sacrifice, short of their own defeat and the final extinction of the lamp of civilisation, to maintain alive at least the people of Belgium and Northern France.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALBANIAN SUCCESSES.

Six Hundred More Prisoners.

London, July 23.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—In Albania, after a series of desperate struggles which were sometimes hand-to-hand, we drove the Austrians from all positions south of the Holtz River. We captured during the past two days six-hundred prisoners and twelve machine-guns.

#### Italian Captures.

London, July 23.

An Italian official message says:—We captured the height north of Berat in Albania and further east the French occupied the heights on the left bank of the Holtz.

#### The Advance Continues.

London, July 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica, writing on July 19, says the Franco-Italian advance in Albania continues. The Italians crossed the Davoli north of Berat, while the French on the right, clearing Gora, one of the highest mountains between the Davoli and Shumë Rivers, are threatening the high road between Struga and north-west of Ohrida, which is occupied by the Bulgarians, and El Basan.

#### CAPTURES ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 23.

An Italian official message states:—We captured a mountain gun, six machine-guns and a large quantity of ammunition at Corvo di Cavanto on July 19. We also recovered much bridging material abandoned by the enemy on the Lower Piva.

#### IN MESOPOTAMIA.

What the British are Doing.

London, July 23.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated, with regard to the operations in Mesopotamia, that our ally the King of Hedjaz and the Arab armies along the line between Beres and Mass had recently caused 2,000 Turkish casualties and had destroyed two locomotives and 122 culverts, while the bridges and railway communication between the two points mentioned had been permanently interrupted. The Sherif Ali had captured five Turkish convoys aggregating 1,500 camels and the Sherif Abdull had severely defeated the Emir of Hail.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Mesopotamian Political Administration is making very satisfactory progress in redeeming the country from the state of ruin into which it had fallen under the Turks. Thirteen Government primary schools and four Municipal State-aided schools had been opened and extension classes in agriculture had been started. The local demand for education was very insistent and was being met as rapidly as the supply of teachers permitted. Large tracts of land hitherto unutilised had been ploughed up, mechanical tractors and artillery horses being utilised in this connection. The opening up of the country by road, rail and improved water transport, and the establishment of security on the highways, had resulted in an increase of trade and a reduction in prices. The contrast between the improved conditions in Mesopotamia and those of the neighbouring country occupied by the Turks had impressed the population, whose relations with our troops were excellent. The opinion was frequently expressed that the British meant well by the Arab race.

#### GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF AMERICA.

Tug and Coal Barges Sunk.

London, July 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, a German submarine sank a tug, and three coal barges off Cape Cod. Men, women, and children on board were saved. The attack was witnessed from the shore. Two shells from the submarine fell close to the beach and four others on the mainland. A seaplane drove off the submarine.

#### What American Officials Think.

Lester.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that official circles regard the sinking off Cape Cod as an exhibition of German ruthlessness in a vain effort to lower American morale.

#### BRITISH RAIDERS STILL BUSY.

London, July 23.

The Air Ministry reports:—Our aeroplanes on the afternoon of July 22 hit the main station at Offenburg. Bursts were seen in the sidings. One hostile machine was destroyed. All our machines returned. We repeatedly attacked aerodromes the same evening with good results. Fires and explosions were observed. We bombed and machine-gunned other targets.

#### HELP FOR RUSSIA.

Agreement Between Allies and Murman Council.

London, July 24.

A Russian wireless message says the text has been issued of an Agreement between Great Britain, the United States, France and the Murman Regional Council providing for co-ordinated action for the defence of the Murman region against the German coalition Powers. The Agreement describes the region as the former Alexandrovsk District of the Province of Archangel and provides that the Entente shall equip and instruct the Russian armed forces of Murman, which, it is stipulated, shall be under Russian command. The Entente undertakes not to interfere with Murman internal affairs, while the Regional Council undertakes most rigid precautions against espionage. The Entente undertakes to secure food and staple requirements for the Murman population and also the necessary technical equipment and financial assistance for the Murman authorities.

The Agreement is binding until normal relations between the Russian central authority of the one part and the Murman Council and the Entente of the other are re-established. The Entente disclaims any idea of conquering any part of Murman and jointly with the Murman Council declares that the only object of the Agreement is to guard Murman integrity for a great and united Russia.

## IN THE CLOUDS.

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The compasses with which our long distance Bombers, and all our night machines are now fitted are the result of the labours of leading scientific experts: their accuracy can be trusted, even to small distances. The initial difficulty in their use was due to the attraction of the metal in the aircraft which prevents the correction of the compass as on board ship, but scientific skill has prevailed and the instrument which was at first of small help, if any, has become a real guide.

Prominent among the formidable array of instruments which meet the eye of the novice in the cockpit of an aeroplane is his compass, now one of the most useful parts of his equipment. All machines, however, are not equipped with the same kind of compass. Scutus, for instance, whose work lies but a few miles over the lines, have less elaborate instruments than the long-distance and night flying machines, both of which are supplied with the most perfect compasses which science can supply.

Not infrequently the aeronaut who flies by night or in the cloud owes his own safety and the attainment of his object mainly to his compass, as not a few records of air adventures have shown. In a certain squadron an officer named H.—and his observer were chosen for a special and important task. The weather was cloudy and the sky full

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Boy of 13 Earns £2 a Week.  
When a boy of 13 was sum-  
moned in the Woolwich Children's  
Court for gambling in the street  
it was stated that he had just  
started work, and his first week's  
wages were £2 1s. Old. "Scandalous!" declared the magistrate.

Actress's Divorce Suit.  
Mrs. Maidie Florence Dudley-Ward, an actress, was in the Divorce Court granted a decree nisi, on the ground of desertion and misconduct by her husband, Capt. Chas. H. Dudley-Ward. There was no defence. Petitioner was married in July, 1914, but in consequence of respondent refusing to live with her petitioner obtained an order for restitution of conjugal rights in 1914. After-  
wards he was found to be living with another lady at a flat in Clements Inn.

Munitioners' Morals.  
At the annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society Canon Hodges, Vicar of Aston, Birmingham, referred to the calling of girls from the country districts to work on munitions, and asked: "Are they a righteous lot? One is a little bit anxious about the future home life of England. Things seem somewhat to be disintegrated. There is a great deal of freedom in the language of the girls in our munition works, a great deal of what we call 'poison gas,' which has to be got rid of."

Morals in the Army.  
The Upper House of Convocation yesterday had before them a resolution from the Lower House which suggested the holding of a conference with representatives of all Christian denominations with regard to the necessity of a wise courageous, and united offensive against moral evils. The Bishop of Lichfield, speaking of "commercialised vice," said that the ramifications of the evil were very difficult to detect. The law on the white slave traffic had done good, but there were still great evils in connection with that traffic with which the best efforts of the police had been unable to cope. The subject of promiscuous immorality was a disagreeable one, but facts must be faced. The evil had probably increased owing to increased knowledge regarding certain preventives. What was needed was education—not simply sex education, but education which meant reverence for oneself and for women. The President stated that a conference was to be held at the War Office at an early date. Representatives of the American forces as well as our own were to take part, on the invitation of the Secretary for War, in discussing moral questions in the Army. The resolution was approved.

Pearcey Puzzles.  
"If you were calling on Lady Montgomeryshire, you would ask the servant who opened the door to you: 'Is her ladyship at home?' not: 'Is Lady Montgomeryshire at home?' He would expect this form of address from you, and would use it himself." Little points like this are cleared up by "Armiger" in his book on "Titles" (A. and C. Black; 1s. 6d. net). Unless you wish to stamp yourself as a social inferior, you must not say "My Lord" or "My Lady" in talking to a peer or peeress. It was the custom to do so, not very long ago, when differences of rank were more sharply defined, but now it is done, except by servants and dependents. In speaking to a peer, however, it is allowable to refer to his wife as "her ladyship." If you consider yourself on a footing of social equality with a Duke, you don't call him "Your Grace." You simply say "Duke"; but it is not good form to keep repeating the title. "Aripger" is scornful of popular novelists "who love the pearcey better than they know its ways." He warns us, for example, that the title "Honourable" is never used in speech, so that the aforesaid novelists' devotion to "the Honourable Jim" and "the Honourable Tom" is all wrong. Unlike the temporal peers, the Lords Spiritual are given the titles of "Your Grace" or "My Lord" in conversation—possibly, says the author, because the clergy enjoy it so.

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## NOTICES.

## G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or

## GENERAL NEWS.

Prisoners at Play.

Stephen Bloomer, the famous fiddler, who recently arrived in England for internment, after three and half years' detention at Rhenen, states in a letter to his wife at Derby that he has been appointed professional coach to the Student, Amsterdam. He has already played for his new club before 15,000 spectators, in a match with a team of British players, which included several well-known professionals.

German Peril in Russia.  
Lord Darnley, at the Automobil Club, said there was great danger that the Germans would mobilise the Russians and use them against us. He had been assured that the natural resources of Russia, which the Germans are sure to develop, were far more immense than the whole resources of the United States and Canada, so that if Germany could exploit Russia she would be in the position of the persistent enemy of civilisation.

The Kirchner Girl.

Ruby Lorraine, famous on the Continent as the original Kirchner girl, has been engaged by Messrs. Braff and Perkins for one of the principal roles in their new musical play at a West End theatre in the near future. Before the war she was reported to be engaged to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. Miss Lorraine is an English girl, 22 years old, and was born near Windsor. Her agreement with Messrs. Braff and Perkins stipulates that she must be billed as "the most beautiful girl in the world."

"Mit Nodding on."

The Bishop of Chelmsford, at a meeting of the Free and Open Church Association, urged the incumbents in his diocese to open the churches every day. One clergyman said that some years ago when his church was open daily he found a man inside stark naked, and he had to shut up the church. The man said he was changing his clothes. "If I had found a man like that in the Bishop's Green Church," said the Bishop, "I should have taken away his clothes and kept them until he had said his prayers." (Laughter). The Bishop said that one incumbent, who had around him a large number of munition workers, would not open his church. "He absolutely defies me. He quotes the law to me. He has sent me I don't know how many different decisions which have been given, and extracts from law books."

Opera Singer's Failure.

The creditors of Mr. Otto Tamini, operatic singer and company director, met in London. Born at Mannheim, the debtor came to this country in 1902, and subsequently became naturalised. He states that he owns some 190 acres of oil-bearing land in Galicia, which he values at £300,000. He returns his liabilities at £16,246. The debtor attributes his position to the falling-off of his singing engagements, which yielded him from £75 to £250 nightly, his inability to realise his property, and other causes. He appears to have lost £20,000 in connection with a scheme for the construction of a motor road between London and Brighton, in regard to which he had provided a syndicate with a capital of £250,000. A trustee was appointed.

Rhine Bridges.

According to a Berlin official telegram, the Kaiser has sent the following message to the Crown Prince:—"It is a great pleasure to me to tell you that I have today given orders that the Rhine railway bridge near Eiders, which is being built in great time and is to render important services in the country's defence, shall be called the Crown Prince Wilhelm Bridge. The administration of the Prussian State Railways, which made this proposal to me, deserves thereby gratefully to perpetuate your name as an army leader." The Kaiser has conferred similar honours on Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff by having the Rhine bridge near Eidersheim called the Field-Marshal General von Hindenburg Bridge, and the Rhine bridge near Remagen the Quarter-master General of Infantry Ludendorff Bridge.

## NOTICES.

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COMBINE ALL THE ESSENTIALS THAT GO TO MAKE UP AN IDEAL INSTRUMENT FOR THIS CLIMATE AND ARE BACKED

by guarantee for five years.

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ON OR ABOUT 5TH AUGUST.FARE ONE WAY, G.£25.00 APPROXIMATELY HK. \$33.00 ONLY.  
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Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

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Comfort, Safety.

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Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

Telephone 1934.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Are Concerts Too Long?  
Dr. T. B. Hyslop, at the Medical Society, said he knew a parrot which ignored all music except the overture to "Tannhäuser," to which it gave rapt attention, and accompanied by a crescendo to a screeched fortissimo, and then a diminuendo. He believed that on medico-psychological grounds neither the special senses nor the discriminative faculties were able to maintain their alertness through any performance of more than an hour. Our concert was too long.

Sergt.-Major Flora Sandes.  
Sergt.-Major Flora Sandes, of the Serbian Army, the only British woman who has fought in the ranks in the present war, left Waterloo Station on her return to join her regiment at Salonika. In her khaki Serbian uniform, high riding boots, and peaked cap, Miss Sandes looked a striking figure as she chatted to her friends. The military attache to the Crown Prince of Serbia, Capt. Yovanovich, and representatives of the Scottish Women's Hospital units and the Green Cross Reserve Ambulance were on the platform to see her off.

No-Conscription Leaflet.  
Miss Violet Tillard, general secretary of the No-Conscription Fellowship, was, at Bow-street Police Court, fined £100 and 10

## Prepaid Advertisements.

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## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences, Apply—Box 420, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK for a year. Four bedrooms, five bathrooms, grass Tennis Court. Apply E. Poiter, Prince's Build-

&lt;/



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MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONE 436.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918.

### THE ADULTERATION OF COMMODITIES.

In the course of his interesting report on the trade of Tientsin, Mr. F. W. Mazz, Commissioner of Customs, touches on many points that are of much interest to merchants generally on the China Coast but of none more interesting, we venture to say, than where he deals with the thoroughly improper practice by some Chinese merchants of adulterating and substituting certain commodities, chiefly those that are handled for export purposes. This grievance is, of course, an old one and much has been done, and with not a little success, in regard to it so far as cotton and wool are concerned. It was not, however, before certain bodies were organized and a very great amount of hard work gone through that the widespread grievances in regard to the adulteration of cotton and wool were to a large extent successfully coped with. The complaint that Mr. Mazz and others now call attention to is not with regard to these commodities but to others that are more than ever being dealt with by exporters. Organisations cannot, of course, be formed to meet with this grievance in individual cases, but not a little could be done were exporters generally to take a firmer stand against the probable delinquents than seems to have been the case in the past. Mr. Mazz's suggestion is that merchants should adopt some form of adulteration law on the lines of the American Food and Drugs Act, which he believes "would undoubtedly benefit the growing trade of this port."

Mr. Mazz is under no misapprehension regarding the question of adulteration and says so specifically, and as the matter is of such vital importance to merchants generally in this part of the world we shall quote his exact words. He says:—"It seems worth while to call attention to the practices of adulteration and substitution which are so rife in the export commodities of the Tientsin district, and to suggest that means be taken to check or prevent them. The fact that the Tientsin export trade has continued from year to year and that the produce so exported has found a good footing on foreign markets is principally due to the initiative and enterprise of the foreign exporting firms. These firms, however, do little else than buy their requirements in the best state in which they can get them, and they are now no doubt fully accustomed to these practices and make allowances accordingly. This does not obviate the necessity that some endeavour should be made to improve in quality the condition in products as it leaves the native producer or middleman's hands. Evidence of adulteration has been detected in wool, cotton, bides, mack, wheat, walnuts, and recently in carpets. Wool, for example, which in some cases has travelled overland for fifty days before reaching Tientsin, has been found to contain as much as thirty per cent. dirt and other foreign matter. Even allowing that part of this is collected in a natural and unpreventable way, it seems obvious that the cost of transport is considerably increased by these short-sighted methods. It is said, indeed, that wool is purposely sprinkled with oil to help it to catch the dirt. The watering and other methods of weighting cotton are too well known to need mention and remedies have been adopted to prevent them as much as possible."

As will be noted, Mr. Mazz deals with the question fairly comprehensively and, as already pointed out, makes the sensible suggestion that merchants should adopt some such adulterating law as that of the American Food and Drugs Act, which, it might safely be concluded, would go a long way towards mitigating and, in time, of eradicating this pernicious evil, which has for far too long been allowed to exercise its sway untrammeled. Only by strong measures are merchants likely to cope successfully with it now, and as the export trade of China is increasing, and is very likely to continue to increase, it is a matter of supreme importance that it should be considered fully and finally without further loss of time.

### Helping Russia.

Further light on the recent Allied landing on the Murman Coast is provided by a message to hand this morning which shows that Britain, the United States and France have entered into a compact with the Murman Regional Council aiming at united effort to protect the region from German designs. In this Agreement we see the first tangible evidence of the Allied promise to help Russia to win back her integrity and to put a stop to enemy penetration in this, distracted country. The Allies are now to instruct and equip Russian armed forces, to take steps to secure food and staple requirements for the Murman population, to supply technical equipment and to render financial assistance to the authorities in this important area. Affairs in Russia at the moment are in such a tangled condition that it is impossible to treat with the nation as a whole, and the only alternative therefore left to the Entente is to come to the aid of those elements which are known to be eager to set their country on the right path. That is what the Allies have now done, and from this beginning great results may arise to Russia herself and to the cause of the Entente generally.

### A Striking Contrast.

In striking contrast to the ruin and devastation that invariably follows in the train of victories of either Germany or any of her Allies are the benefits that are conferred by the occupation of territory by the Allied Forces fighting for freedom. This is well illustrated in a statement just made by Lord Robert Cecil with reference to the British Mesopotamian Political Administration. Satisfactory progress, it will be read with pleasure, is being made in redeeming the country from the state of ruin into which it had fallen under the Turks. What is actually being done is, as will be seen from the telegram, given in detail. It proves conclusively our contention that territory captured by our soldiers or those of our Allies is put to a very different use than territory captured by the enemy. The statement concludes with the following pregnant observation: "The contrast between the improved conditions in Mesopotamia and those of the neighbouring country occupied by the Turks has impressed the population, whose relations with our troops are excellent. The opinion is frequently expressed that the British mean well by the Arabian race."

### No Anxiety Regarding Food.

The statement of Mr. Hoover, the American Food Controller, will be read with much satisfaction the world over, with, of course, the exception of our enemies who had fondly hoped that by their submarine campaign they could easily starve us into submission. The "Khaki Bag." Mrs. M. Troy has to-day forwarded a further draft for £20 to the Weekly Dispatch Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, as a result of collections by the "Little Khaki Bag." This brings the total secured by the big up to no less a sum than £470. That the smokes secured by this means reach the troops is shown by the fact that within the past week three more batches of postcards from recipients have been received locally, and these show that the cigarettes often reached our brave Tommies when they were run out of stocks. The little bag is still open for contributions large or small.

**Sanitary Coolie Charged.**  
Before Mr. J. H. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Sanitary Board Coolie was charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of canvas belonging to the Sanitary Department. Evidence was given by a Chinese to the effect that he saw defendant selling the piece of canvas to a woman for \$2.50. An Inspector of the Sanitary Board said defendant was a very cute thief. There were over four sheets missing from Kennedy Road Hospital, and he believed defendant had pawned them. The case was adjourned. Another man was charged with receiving. Defendant said he knew nothing about it, his wife having brought the canvas. The woman said she was offered it for \$2.50 and bought it. Defendant was discharged.

**V. C.'s Tenth Time Wounded.**  
Probably no other fighter has figured in the casualty lists more times than Brigadier-General A. Carton de Wiart, V.C., D.S.O., who was recently reported wounded for the tenth time,

### DAY BY DAY.

WE MAY GIVE ADVICE, BUT WE CANNOT GIVE CONDUCT.

#### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the fight across the Channel in 1910 by M. Bierell.

#### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 8s. 4d.

#### A Grim Discovery.

The body of a Chinese woman living at No. 44 Yui Sha village was found hanging from her cubicle yesterday.

#### Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.15 p.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Bishi Channel, moving north.

#### New Use for Carpets.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese was charged with stealing a carpet belonging to the Chief Officer of a ship in Harbour. Defendant said he took the carpet to shield himself from the rain. Mr. Wolfe sent him to prison for a month's hard labour.

#### Magistrate's Double Capacity.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with crying his wares in Holywood Road. Defendant denied the offence. His Worship told him that he (Mr. Wood) had been a witness and heard him crying out his goods. A fine of \$4 was inflicted.

#### N. Y. K. Map.

We have received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha an artistic map of the world, mounted on stout canvas, showing the route taken by the Company's steamers and the railway connections. The map is exceedingly well got up and besides most useful for reference it is so tastefully presented that it will adorn the walls of any office.

#### More Piracy.

The master of a junk has reported to the Police that on the 23rd, while at Tai Loong, Mirs Bay, his boat was boarded by three men who were armed with rifles and revolvers.

He and his crew were driven below and the hatch battered. The robbers then sailed the junk into Chinese water where they transferred the cargo, valued at \$2,400, and after releasing the master and crew, sailed away.

#### The Tai O Tragedy.

With regard to the case of the coxswain of the steam launch who rendered such timely aid in the Tai O tragedy, to which a correspondent yesterday referred, we understand that the Police authorities are fully acquainted with the services he rendered and that the matter is being brought to the notice of Government with a view to a recognition of his prompt action.

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### YESTERDAY'S TRIBUNAL.

#### Some Interesting Cases.

At yesterday's sitting of the Military Service Tribunal, the Chairman, dealing with the case of Mr. F. A. Mackintosh, said he was 31 and married. They had read his papers and they understood that he was the managing director of the firm. He held the larger portion of the shares and the remainder were held by a few friends. He himself established the business in 1912 and had been in sole charge ever since. He put it to the Tribunal that the business was and always had been a single-handed one under his personal management.

Mr. Mackintosh said there was mis-statement on this point, as it was stated in the papers, that there was no unit man in the firm, Mr. McKerns, whom he engaged in 1916, was unfit. The statement in the papers had caused a little talk in the Colony and people might misconstrue the statement and say that he was trying to cover up behind this man.

The Chairman continued to read from the papers saying that the business had steadily grown and he imported a large amount of goods and a considerable amount were on order. Generally the business had been entirely dependent on him and his leaving would involve its closing down, which he put to the Tribunal would be detrimental to the interests of British trade. He also pointed out that the Home Government allowed the manufacture of these goods and therefore recognised the wholesale and retail trade.

With regard to his assistant Mr. McKerns, before the war he (Mr. Mackintosh) arranged to get an assistant from Home, but he did not come out owing to the war.

In December 1916 he got his present assistant from Canada, engaging him as an unit man. Could he take charge of the business?

Mr. Mackintosh:—No sir.

We understand you are prepared to release him to act as a substitute for a fit man if necessary?—Yes.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

The Tribunal decided that exemption should be granted.

Gerin Drevard and Co.

In the case of Mr. J. D. Birrell, of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard and Co., the Chairman said the firm carried on business as general merchants and consulting engineers. A letter had been sent to the Tribunal signed by Mr. Gerin which stated that the firm had contracts for the supply of foodstuffs with the naval authorities here.

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The Chairman said Mr. Birrell also put forward two personal grounds for exemption. The first was that he was an Australian and there was no conscription act in Australia. He (the Chairman) did not think he realised that the Tribunal had nothing to do with the laws of Australia but had powers under a Hongkong Ordinance which applied to all male British subjects.

The Tribunal decided against him on that point. The defendant was discharged.

no jurisdiction because he was not permanently resident in Hongkong. They saw from the papers that he had been with the firm 17 months.

Mr. Birrell said he was engaged in America and arrived here in May last year.

In your form in answer to question 14 you say you are not permanently resident in Hongkong as your business frequently calls you to Canton. About how often does it call you to Canton?—On an average about two days a week.

You spend the greater part of your time here. Where do you live?—At the Hongkong Hotel. Are you a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps?—No.

You say the Tribunal has no jurisdiction because you are not a permanent resident of Hongkong. I do not think you have read the words of the Ordinance, which says "for the time being ordinary resident in the Colony."

Mr. Birrell said he had not studied the wording of the Ordinance.

The Chairman:—The Tribunal is against you on that point. There is only one point left, that is your being essential to the business here.

Mr. Birrell said he was the only engineer in the firm and was responsible for engineering here, in Canton, Haiphong and Ssion.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

The Chairman announced that the decision of the Tribunal was that Mr. Birrell be temporarily exempted until October 12th in order that he might make arrangements.

Mr. Birrell:—Very good sir. I give notice that at the end of that time I will make an appeal.

Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke.

In the case of Mr. J. B. Thompson, of Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke, the Chairman said they understood that the business of the firm was that of engineers and marine surveyors and steamship managers. Mr. Thompson told them that he was managing several ships under the Shipping Control scheme of the local Government and under requisition by the Imperial Government.

The Tribunal had a list of the ships. The firm were also consulting engineers to the Pacific Mail Company and marine surveyors to the Robert Dollar Company. Mr. Thompson put it to the Tribunal that his work was of an essential character both Imperial and locally and he also put it that he personally was essential, that he could not be spared. He was 36 years of age and single, an engineer and manager of the firm.

After Mr. Thompson had answered a number of questions, the chairman announced that he would be exempted.

Available Men.

Before the Tribunal rose the Chairman said:—Mr. Jenkins has prepared a list of names of persons with their various qualifications who are prepared to render whole or part time assistance in order to liberate men who could not otherwise be spared. Any firms in the position to utilise such assistance are requested to apply to Mr. Jenkins.

#### War Anniversary Service.

We are asked to state that there will be special prayers at St. John's Cathedral on August 4, the fourth anniversary of the Empire's declaration of war with Germany. H. M. the King has asked that the day may be observed as a day of prayer throughout the Empire. The collections at the services will be given to the Fund for Church Army Huts, for which a special appeal is being made in view of the fact that fifty-two of these huts were lost in the recent retirement.

The Chairman said Mr. Birrell also put forward two personal grounds for exemption. The first was that he was an Australian and there was no conscription act in Australia. He (the Chairman) did not think he realised that the Tribunal had nothing to do with the laws of Australia but had powers under a Hongkong Ordinance which applied to all male British subjects.

The Tribunal decided against him on that point. The defendant was discharged.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANEOUS.

Recently, just because a British communiqué was an hour and a half late, we began to worry and fret, says the *Defender*. But what must our ancestors have suffered between anxiety and expectation in Waterloo days? It is difficult to believe it, but actually news came faster to England in Napoleon's time than it does from God in Caesar's day. The speed of the horses to the coast, the state of the wind and water, and the worthiness of the little trans-Channel boat, determined the number of days occupied in bringing tidings of the greatest battles.

If the recommendations of Lord Bryce's report are adopted the all of the Second Chamber will be reduced by at least one-half. The scheme provides for a House of 327 elected members, suppose Ireland to be left out of it, and in addition the Law Lords and the Princes of the Blood, bringing the total to about 335. There are now

## TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNAL.

Talkoo Dock Cases to be Considered.

The Tribunal sits to consider the following cases to morrow:—

China Light & Power Co.

G. Stark, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Hongkong & China Gas Co.

J. Bothwick and L. J. Blackburn, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Commercial Union Assurance Co.

G. A. Dumbarton, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Messrs. Leigh & Orange.

G. G. Wood, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

R. Hall, medically fit.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—

P. D. Sutherland and J. J. Gibbons.

The following man of military age is absent from the Colony on leave:—F. G. Turnbull.

Talkoo Dockyard & Engineering Co.

The following are medically fit:—

1. G. T. Bird.

2. R. R. Gray.

3. G. Gerrard.

4. O. W. Brown.

5. R. Wallace.

6. D. M. Mackay.

7. W. Weir.

8. J. B. Spiers.

9. J. Stewart.

10. G. W. Milne.

11. A. Obalmera.

12. A. M. Henderson.

13. D. Austin.

14. G. Radger.

15. B. K. Duncan.

16. G. Grot.

17. W. Brown.

18. W. McKay.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—R.

H. Cousins, C. C. Nelson, J.

McCormick, J. A. Hunter, J.

Melschian, K. E. Greig, J.

Russell, A. Hamilton, A. Stalker,

A. B. Ramsay, J. W. Paton, G.

E. Brown, F. Scatur, J. P.

Middleton, P. W. R. Ramsey, A.

Aitchison, J. T. Green, J. Miller,

J. F. Allen, W. J. Eldridge, W.

Lyle, P. Anderson, N. McArthur,

W. J. Clarke, J. Grimshaw, D.

Lyle, W. R. Oswald, W. H.

Frowns, C. Dickens, A. R.

Oabone and E. A. Gibbs.

The following men of military age in this firm have not yet been medically examined:—A. E.

Goldfinch and J. C. Ferguson.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, O.B.E., state:—

Inspectors and Sergeants.

The attention of Inspectors and Sergeants is drawn to D.O. 65 also to paragraph 4 (d) of the Regulations of the Governor-in-Council, set out at page 67 of the D.O. Book.

Monthly States.

Unit Commanders (see D.O. 1 (c)) are required to render Monthly States to this Office on or before the 4th day of each month. Forms must be obtained from the Secretary.

Parades and Patrol Reports.

These Reports are in future to be returned direct to this Office.

Search Supervisors.

References Orders of July 23/24, members of this Squad (except Ambulance) have been warned to report at Central instead of at the Wharves. Pending possible rearrangement of duties, they will, after reporting, be sent out either on Section Duty or to the Wharves. If sent to the Wharves, they will report off to the Reserve Sgt., in charge, and not at Central.

Departmental Orders.

On page 6, D.O. relating to Leave from the Colony is incorrectly numbered (9). It should be (6).

Sergeants.

All Sergeants are ordered to return their rifles to armoury between the hours of 5.15 and 6 p.m. on Friday, July 26.

Headquarters Club.

The Band will play at the Club on Friday, July 26, from 6 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.

Glenning Fund.

This Fund has been opened for the benefit of the widow and infant son of the late Sergeant Glenning. A list is at Head-quarters Club.

## WAR COMMENT.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

## INTERPORT LAWN TENNIS.

Shanghai v. Hankow and Kobe.

London, May 14th, 1918.—It was America's day in London on Saturday when a regiment of "Simmies" marched to Buckingham Palace to salute the King on their way from somewhere to somewhere else. London is a little bit like a soldier after all these years, and so many thousands of our own boys have marched away silently to war that one would hardly have expected such an enthusiastic reception as was handed out to the Americans.

But the London crowd knew what it was cheering about. These few hundred were symbolic of the ultimate certain defeat of Germany by the Free Countries of the world. The cheer was for the ideals expressed by President Wilson and for the loyal promptitude with which United States, in the critical days that followed the opening of the Boche offensive, placed their troops at the disposal of the French and British commanders in France.

There have been people who thought that America was taking an overlong time to "get going," that, considering the declared war over a year ago, there seemed very little to show for it. But we are realising that though little has been said about it, quite a lot has been done. Britain had been at war for over a year before she was in a position to launch at Loos, on September 25, 1915, her first offensive on a big scale—and that was a small affair of a few days compared with the battles of today. America, with the full agreement of the Allies decided that it would be better to complete her preparations—and remember that her line of communication is nearly 4,000 miles long across a submarine-infested ocean—before she attempted to "deliver the goods." And to-day her preparations are complete, there are over 500,000 troops in France and they are really getting busy. The American weight is just beginning to be put into the scale. The German High Command will appreciate that soon. London appreciated it on Saturday when it gave a rousing welcome to the representatives of the United States.

The spirit of the Americans is just splendid. I was dining the other day with an officer of the U.S. Navy and he completely disillusioned me of any pre-war ideas I might have had about "Yankee swank". There is certainly nothing of that kind of thing about any of their officers or men over here that I have come in contact with. "Way home," he said, "they're just on tiptoe to be getting into action, and since the offensive started the recruiting offices have been simply besieged. It must have been like that over here back in '14." To him as a naval man, he said, the British Navy was just "it." It was inconceivable that a nation which produced the men who landed at Zeebrugge could ever be beaten. "We fellows are just humble pupils," he added. "You are old hands at this war game now and we have come to you to learn. And when we have learnt from you, we only hope that we shall not be found unworthy to fight on land and sea side by side with the Englishman." And I know that he meant every word he said.

After Zeebrugge, Ostend. There was a Chinaman in a comic opera I once saw who hated another Chinaman so much that he threatened to commit suicide on the other fellow's doorstep. That is what the Vindictive has done to the Boche. Having made an undying reputation in the Zeebrugge show, the Vindictive owed the Germans something for the damage they had done to her, so she went and committed suicide magnificently on their doorstep at Ostend, with the result that the exits of both their harbours are practically blocked. Of course the German official report says that "the blockading attempt has been completely foiled" and the entrance into the harbour is quite free." But then they also claim that their submarine piracy has been successful in face of the fact that American

transports are crossing the Atlantic un molested every day and that our meat ration has just been increased—a significant fact this. The best answer to such statements is to invite them to "tell that to the marines"—especially the marines who are engaged at Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Hampstead Heath, which many people associate only with coconut shells and merry go-rounds and Bank Holiday doings, is beginning to look its very best. The lilac—do you recall the scent of the lilac?—and the may are in bloom and the trees are in full leafage. It is remarkable what a beautiful variety of soft colouring is provided by the diverse greens and copper of the trees and bushes. On Sunday afternoon I revelled in the experience of losing myself in the woods. I have lived within a few miles of it nearly all my life but it is such a vast place that it is quite easy to lose one's way. Finally I reached the Spaniards road which was thronged with khaki and butcher-blue and, well, with silk stockings. You know what a young maid's fancy lightly turns to thoughts in the spring. Well, the alluring sex was there in full fig, displaying all the allurements it dared. And not without success. It was a regular glad-eye parade—you know the sort of thing. On the command "One, defect pupils smartly, taking the time from the left-hand man. On the command "Two, give the left eyelid a sharp count downward returning it immediately to its original position. On the command "Three, seize the flipper with the right hand at the small, both arms close to the body, (see Infantry Training, page 50)." But nobody got a better time than the poor convalescent soldiers. I saw one of them in an exaggerated perambulator, surrounded by a bevy of feminine sympathisers. He seemed to be thoroughly enjoying himself. O Happy Hampstead!

"OLD CHUCK."

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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## A WORD TO ONE WOMAN.

An Example to Follow.

## PIRATES BUSY.

A Hongkong Steamer Looted.

Our Canton correspondent says the captain of steamboat Man Shuey, plying between Hongkong and Wu-chow, has reported to the Authority of Shiu Hing that the ship left Shiu Hing at midnight on the 18th inst for Wu-chow and when off the coast of Sun Yang was overtaken by a steam launch with 16 pirates. The pirates, after damaging the engines, looted the baggage and cargo to the value of over \$3,000.

Four numbers of the commander's staff and four passengers were kidnapped.

A reporter has interviewed the wife of an instructor on one of His Majesty's warships, Mrs. Elizabeth Parkins, who resides at 90, Glendower Road, Paddington, Plymouth. In the course of conversation she told a tale worth noting. "Several years ago," said Mrs. Parkins, "I suffered from a severe illness.

"For seven months I was under medical care, feeling weaker and weaker every day. I could not eat or sleep, while my limbs ached so fearfully that I couldn't bear to move them.

"I also had fainting fits, going off at the least exertion. "I tried everything that it was possible to try," continued Mrs. Parkins, "but nothing seemed any good. One day I picked up a paper and in it read about Dr. Williams' pink pills. I decided to try them and began a course.

"After taking one bottle I noticed that my breathing was better; also I could enjoy food.

"Gradually I began to get stronger. Day by day my health improved, and in a short time I had recovered sufficiently to make a journey to the north of England. "I persevered steadily with the pills while away, and when I returned in six months to Devonport my friends did not recognise me. I was a new woman, and better in health than I had ever been since I was a girl. I owe my present good health, if not my life, to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

You cannot do better, if your health is low, than to start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills.

Curio cabinet, couches, armchairs and chairs, lady's desk, tea table, wall brackets, flower stands, brass and copper fenders, tea flower stands, white lace curtains, pictures and porcelain, marble mantel clock, brass clock in case (360 days), draught and fire screens, etc., etc.

Extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard with mirror, dinner and dessert services, cut glass and silver ware, silver cabinets, table glass-ware, etc., etc.

Double and single brass mounted bedsteads, double wardrobes with mirrors, marble top washstands and dressing tables, rattan chairs and tables, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

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Key West	24th Aug.	*Key West	11th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	

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s.s. “COLOMBIA” Sept. 11th.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Inaba Maru T. 12,600	SAT., 17th
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	FRI., 18th
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATUR., 19th
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT., 14th
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Taisho Maru T. 6,000	SUNDAY, 28th July.

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* Suwa Maru	WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
* Fushimi Maru	WED., 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

\* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	29,000	13th Aug.
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TEIYO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	1st November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	5th January.

NOTES:—Interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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## NOTICE.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Pitman	sqft. 11a. Below	6ft. 1in. Below
Pyram	sqft. 11a. Below	overfull
Pyram intermediate	sqft. 11a. Below	sqft. 11a. Below
Pyram Tuk	sqft. 11a. Below	overfull
Wong-sai-chang	sqft. 11a. Below	overfull
Volumen	sqft. 11a. Below	overfull

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Pitman	sqft. 11a. Below	1,112,24
Pyram	sqft. 11a. Below	1,112,24
Pyram intermediate	sqft. 11a. Below	1,112,24
Pyram Tuk	sqft. 11a. Below	1,112,24
Wong-sai-chang	sqft. 11a. Below	1,112,24
Total	sqft. 11a. Below	1,112,24

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

Consumption = 435,42 sqft. 11a. Below M. gallons

Estimated population = 656,590

Consumption per day = 10.3 sqft. 11a. Below

Service to houses in the Hill District disconnected from Madi and a supply given to public street fountains only up to the 10th June, 1918. Consumption of water supplied in Hill Districts from the 11th June 1918 and the 7th June 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Kowloon Grav	sqft. 11a. Below	sqft. 11a. Below
Vibration	sqft. 11a. Below	overfull

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Kowloon Grav	sqft. 11a. Below	sqft. 11a. Below
Vibration	sqft. 11a. Below	overfull

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

Consumption = 28,43 sqft. 11a. Below M. gallons

Estimated population = 100,000

Consumption per day = 0.3 sqft. 11a. Below

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

Kwongshunyuen, from Yoko-hama.

Castelcaek, from Yokohama.

Honjuncuo, from Tokio.

Lecesayai, Benan Hotel, from Shanghai.

Lauiskey, Great Eastern Hotel, from Shanghai.

T. KING, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 12, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australia & China Telegraph Co.

Brewster, from Cincinnati.

Bulkeley, c/o International Bank, from New York retransmitted from Shanghai.

Mr. S. I. o Zaifong & Co., from Shanghai.

Chwanghoe, from Amoy.

Kwongshinglo, from Kobo.

Kangmungwha, Teianhan, from Shanghai.

J. K. GIBSON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 13, 1918.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Changlee, c/o Tensheng West Tehfooto, from Shanghai.

Mook Joye, Hongkong Hotel, from Tokio.

Kashiba, from Yokohama.

Leechengbo, Kwongmanloong, from Shanghai.

Mr. Sizafong Co., Des Voeux Road, from Shanghai.

Mr. S. I. o Zaifong & Co., from Shanghai.

Chwanghoe, from Amoy.

Kwongshinglo, from Kobo.

Kangmungwha, Teianhan, from Shanghai.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

Germans Preparing for Further Retreat.

London, July 22.  
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing this afternoon, says: North of the Marne the enemy is preparing for a further retreat in the angle between the Aisne and Ardeche. They are blowing up munition dumps and burning stores which they have no time to remove. The enemy's position in a heavily wooded and broken country without main roads or railways that can be used is becoming, under constant pressure, more difficult hourly. The enemy to feed the Soissons-Marne front has only one line of railway in the Aisne neighbourhood from Bourge to Bazoches where it joins the main line between Soissons and Reims. The latter can still be utilised for a certain distance astride Bazoches, but as the junction there is constantly bombed the Germans must find it most difficult to use the limited railway facilities remaining. The enemy will possibly fall back on the Vesle line abandoning Crise and the commanding plateau separating the Crise and Vesle valleys.

French and British Progress.

London, July 22.  
Latest reports of the fighting on the Western front this afternoon show that, despite strong resistance, the French continue to register advances at many places. They have crossed the Marne at two places. Yesterday's operations resulted in their capturing a thousand between the Aisne and the Marne, while the British captured 350 and captured four guns around Marfaux. The Germans retreating from south of the Marne abandoned forty-five guns, bringing the total to 350 captured in the Allied counter-offensive. East of Reims several enemy attacks were repulsed except the north of Perthes where they gained little ground. The French regained the old front line between Suippes and Massiges.

Germans Attempt Counter-Attack.

London, July 22.  
A French communiqué says: The Germans today attempted by powerful counter-attacks to arrest our progress between the Marne and Ourcq. The French and Americans resisted all assaults and accentuated their progress. We passed the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles, captured the village of Poids and gained ground north-east of Mont St. Per. Between the Marne and Rethiers hard fighting was relentless for the enemy. We held our lines in Courton Roi woods. The British farther north advanced, taking two hundred prisoners and forty machine-guns. There was great artillery activity, but no infantry action north of the Ourcq and in Champagne, and only artillerying at night-time on the entire battle front. North of Montdidier a boldly conducted local operation enabled us to occupy the villages of Mailly Rival, Sauvillers and Aubvillers. We have prisonered 350 hitherto. Our bombing squadrons were very active on the 21st, despite the weather and dropped during the day and night fifty tons on communications, cantonments and bivouacs, etc. in the Vesle and the Ardeche Valley, stations at Laon, Fismes, Berry-au-Bac, Ferrières-en-Bray, which was shocked with troops and convoys, was especially bombed. An immense conflagration followed and several explosions were observed. Another fire broke out at the station of Fismes. Tens of thousands of machine-gun cartridges were fired at German troops and batteries in the region of Courmont, Roquelles and Ville Neuve. German batteries which were most active were silenced. Our pilots on the 21st felled nine enemy machines.

A New French Attack.

London, July 22.  
The French opened a new attack north-west of Montdidier, advanced a mile on a front of four miles and captured three villages. It is not yet certain whether this represents the total length of front of the attack. The attack was made at 8.15 this morning. We advanced a mile within an hour and captured the villages of Aubvillers, Sauvillers and Mongival and reached the crest of Mailly-neuve.

An American communiqué of the 22nd says: Co-operating with the French we continued to advance. We crossed the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road between the Ourcq and Clignon reaching the road to Beauvois and Charteville. We crossed the Marne and occupied towns the condition of which shows they were abandoned in great haste.

A British Advance.

London, July 23.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We advanced our line slightly on the zind southward of Merles and Merens and southward of Hebuterne. We improved our positions during the night in the Hamel sector. We successfully raided in the neighbourhoods of Abbeville, Ayette, Oupy, Avion and Lens, taking several prisoners and machine-guns. In a patrol encountered at Merles we captured prisoners and killed fifty. There has been considerable hostile gas-shelling at Villers Bretonneux and reciprocal artillerying in the Dickebusch sector.

Possibility of a German Rout.

London, July 23.  
Though the obstinate struggle is deepening and extending the news continues to be most favourable for the Allies. The Germans have not yet recovered from their surprise and confusion and have given no sign of attempting a diversion elsewhere on the Marne. Their energies are concentrated on defensive fighting in a series of desperate rear-guard actions with the hope of extricating the bulk of their forces from the clutches of the Allies, who are advancing simultaneously from three points of the compass. Their position is critical and vies with the relentless pressure maintained by General Foch which may still turn the retreat into a rout. To avoid this experts opine that the enemy must draw still more largely on his reserves, probably from the forces facing the British front. Unless he receives such help it will be impossible for the enemy to cross twenty-four miles of rugged country to the north bank of the Aisne, including the crossing of the river Ourcq, Vesle and Aisne. Two or the most important points in which the Allies from the west will endeavour to reach in order to cut off the Germans are Ferrières-en-Bray, which is a most important junction of roads, and Vimy. The ruggedness of the country between the Marne and Aisne accounts for the desperation of the régime there, causing the Germans to prolong their defence. Correspondents at the French front say the French express the greatest admiration for the spirit of the British in this region, who insisted on attacking immediately, they arrived though the opposing Germans included a shock division with ground most favourable for machine-gun defence. Nevertheless the advance effected by the British in collaboration with the French was most important for it immobilised large German forces necessitating drafts from reserves. The activity of the infantry north of the Ourcq and in Champagne yesterday is semi-officially ascribed in Paris to the enormous German losses, the extent of which is a calculable fact. In front of General Gouraud's army alone, fifty thousand Germans were put out of action by hundreds of guns which were unmasked only when the assaulting waves crossed the covering zone and approached the real line of resistance. Praise is lavished in Paris on the prescience and strategy of General Foch, also on General Fayolle to whom General Foch entrusted the execution of his plans and on Generals Mangin and Degoutte, who are commanding two armies under General Fayolle.

(Continued on page 6.)

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

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Manila	J. M. Co.	26, July	
Shanghai	B. & S.	26, July	
Swatow and Bangkok	B. & S.	26, July	
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	B. & S.	26, July	
Manila and Batavia	J. C. J. L.	27, July	
Karimata	J. C. J. L.	27, July	
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	28, July	
Taisho	J. C. J. L.	29, July	
Fujiwara	D. L. Co.	30, July	
Huichow	B. & S.	30, July	
Sinkiang	J. M. Co.	30, July	
Yousang	D. L. Co.	30, July	
Haitan	D. L. Co.	30, July	
Yedeyuk	J. C. J. L.	30, July	
Mausang	J. M. Co.	30, July	
Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	31, Aug.	
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	31, Aug.	
Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	31, Aug.	
Nikkō M.	N. Y. K.	31, Aug.	

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E G	Lay

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

## THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

The German Reports.

London, July 22.

A wireless German official message says: Sunday's fighting resulted in a complete success for the Germans. Enemy attacks south-westward of Soissons and south-westward of Hartennes broke down. We threw back the enemy northward of Ville Montoire. We defeated an assault astride Oulchy-le-Chateau. Strong enemy attacks northward and north-eastward of Chateau Thierry broke down with heavy losses. We sanguinely repulsed the Anglo-French between the Marne and the Aire.

A German evening official message says: French attacks between the Aisne and Marne failed. Fresh fighting developed in the evening between the Aisne and Ourcq.

A wireless German official report states: We repulsed English attacks between Bourmont and Hamel also eastward and south-eastward of Heubertne. Enemy attacks against Soissons from the south-west collapsed. The enemy seven times attacked Soissons and Chateau Thierry road. His assault north-westward of Hartennes broke down. We drove him back south-westward of Hartennes. We held positions north-westward of Chateau Thierry against oft-repeated American attacks. We undisturbedly withdrew our defences northward and north-eastward of Chateau Thierry. The English, French and Italian attack between the Marne and north of Arde failed.

## AUSTRIA'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, July 23.

The resignation of the Austrian Cabinet is due to the refusal of Dr. Seidler, supported by the German-Austrians, to accede to the demands of the Poles and Slavs who form the majority of the Reichsrat. The defeat on the Piave, the German failure on the Marne and economic distress in Austria are also factors.

## AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER.

London, July 23.

Mr. Hughes is the guest of the Marques of Londonderry. To-morrow he attends a dinner at the Savoy Hotel to meet leaders of Capital and Labour.

## NEW CIVIL SERVICE REQUIREMENT.

London, July 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government is prepared to require an oath of allegiance from persons entering the Civil Service in future.

## BRITISH OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

London, July 23.

A British Italian official message says: We carried out three raids westward of Asiago killing eighty and capturing twenty-four. We have destroyed seventeen aircraft since the 18th inst.

(Continued on Page 10.)

## THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

Enquiry Opened This Afternoon.

Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, acting as Coroner, this afternoon held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the terrible tragedy which took place at Tai O on July 17, as a result of which Crown Sergeant Glendinning, who was in charge of the station, lost his life, his assailant, an Indian constable, took his own life. Mr. F. P. J. Wodehouse, Acting O.S.P., represented the Police.

The Coroner agreed with Mr. Wodehouse that it would be better to conduct the enquiry into the two deaths at the same time.

An outline of what took place on the 17th, was given by the Coroner, who said it appeared that about 10 a.m. the Indian constable entered the charge room with a loaded carbine and shot the Sergeant. Evidence would be called to show what the other police officers on the station did, and the evidence of the officer in charge of No. 2 police launch would be given as to what he saw.

Dr. MacFarlane said he examined the body of the Indian constable and found that death was due to a bullet wound which had entered the abdomen and come out at the side of the spine.

Dr. McKenna said he made an examination of the body of Crown Sergeant Glendinning, and satisfied himself as to the cause of death. The wound which caused his death was one on the right side of the head by the ear. There was another bullet wound in the chest on the right side, but it was improbable that this would have caused death. The wound in the head had traversed the skull.

In answer to the foreman of the jury, Dr. McKenna said he thought it was almost impossible that the wound could have been self-inflicted.

Sergeant Perkins said at 1.45 p.m. on the 17th inst. he was on the police launch at Tung Chueung, when he heard the Tai O ferry, Yuen Sang, coming from

Kai Lan Outpost.

The total output of the Kai Lan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 8 amounted to 61,244 tons and the sales during the period to 51,519 tons.

## CONSCRIPTION APPEALS.

## MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE'S CASES.

## Decision of the Tribunal Upheld.

The third sitting of the appeal body in connection with the Military Service Ordinance was held this morning at the Council Chamber. His Excellency the Governor presided and there was a full attendance of members. The appeal was by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire against the Tribunal's decision in case of members of the firm's staff. The Tribunal had decided that four men, Messrs. Nairn, McIntyre, Johnson and Rawlinson, should go, but in the meantime notice had been given that the case of Mr. Nairn was being reconsidered. Mr. Ross Thomson, accompanied by Mr. Young, appeared this morning and appealed for the exemption of the three remaining men.

Mr. Thomson said that since the appeal papers had been sent in further information had reached them, which he would like to take the opportunity of submitting.

The first statements sent to the Tribunal were made as short and as concise as possible and they then shortly stated the facts in the form they thought they would be most suitable, but it now appeared that they were wrong in that and that it would have been a great deal better if more detailed information had been supplied. They had given that detail in the statement which had now been sent in but wished to add a few further facts. The firm's business here was confined to a small number of lines. They were not general merchants and did not buy or sell any code, for the business was confined to insurance and shipping in all its forms; building ships, repairing them, managing and handling them. There was also the sugar refinery business. The insurance business was a large one and they represented some five or six British companies of fire insurance and four or five marine insurance companies. The staff of that department had been reduced to a minimum and there were no men of military age employed in it, so that he did not think that it needed any further reference.

Five-sixths of the firm's other staff was concerned with shipping business and the remaining one-sixth with the business of managing the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. As the Sugar Refinery concerned the smaller staff he would refer to that first. The sugar refinery business in the Far East was inaugurated in this Colony and the Colony had for many years a monopoly in the Far East. The Taikoo establishment was the largest in Asia, but those happy days had gone and the monopoly had long passed away. For the past twenty years there had been competition from other quarters. Formerly Hongkong supplied all the refined sugar that went to Japan, but now Japan had established refineries of her own. Formosa was also a great sugar producing country, and there also Sugar Refineries had been established. That had compelled them to change their methods of doing business and under these competitive conditions a great deal more work was imposed upon the office staff and he submitted that to conduct the business—reduce its work—some hundreds of local workers would be thrown out of employment apart from any other consideration. It was one of the largest industries and labour employers in the Colony and was, he believed, recognised as a very important asset of the Colony. Four-fifths of the remainder of the staff were occupied with shipping and all the shipping they handled with the exception of one steamer on the Canton river was doing direct Government work. Dealing with the China Navigation Company, which owned and managed coasting and river vessels only, all the ships with the exception of river craft were on full or liner requisition to the British

Government. More than fifty vessels are to be employed and to run such a business it would be absolutely necessary that there should be a reasonably efficient staff. If there was not the greatest dangers would be incurred, there would be delay, confusion, loss and the service conducted in the interest of the Government would be interfered with. With regard to the importance attached to that work he would like to read a letter from the Ministry of Shipping to the Controller of Passports in connection with the granting of a passport to one of their returned men who arrived here a few days ago. There was a question as to a passport being granted to that man in England as a result of the Man Power Bill and an appeal was made to the Ministry of Shipping to see whether Mr. Nairn was being reconsidered. Mr. Ross Thomson, accompanied by Mr. Young, appeared this morning and appealed for the exemption of the three remaining men.

(The letter containing a strong recommendation from the Ministry of Shipping to the Passport Office to the effect that this member of the firm's staff in England should receive a passport was read.)

Replying to His Excellency, Mr. Thomson said that this man's age was he thought about 34 or 35. He had been a long time in the East. With regard to the ocean steamers, the agencies of the Ocean and China Mutual Steamship Companies of Liverpool, all the steamers of those lines that had not been directly taken up by the Government for transport work were under liner requisition to the Government and were working under similar conditions to the China Navigation Company. The boats that were running under liner requisition and commanding China, Japan and maintaining the service across the Pacific had carried a great number of troops, many thousands of coolies and essential foodstuffs for Great Britain. They were only filled with essential cargo urgently needed in Great Britain. The Hongkong office had the control of those lines for the Far East and had a great deal of work to bring those facts to the Tribunal's notice. If their appeal was overruled and the men were taken away from shipping it might lead to difficulties and serious consequences in connection with the shipping traffic they handled, for the Government. As the consequences might be very serious it was imperative that they should be able to say that they had fully pointed out all the dangers and difficulties. That was the reason why they had made the appeal. The men themselves were anxious to go if it were decided that it was proper for them to do. They controlled all the business done in the Far East, including Shanghai, Japan, the ports of the Pacific coast of America, Singapore, the Straits Settlements, Java and Colombo. The work of the department had not decreased, and the risks arising from excessive reduction of the staff were even greater than in the case of coasting vessels, because they were larger vessels making longer voyages and in more direct communication with Great Britain. He had endeavoured to obtain some figures regarding British tonnage which came into the Port of Hongkong and as far as he could make out about 3,000 vessels arrived during 1917. Of that number 669 were handled by his firm, which was a proportion of over twenty per cent. This shipping department had been doing a great deal of work additional to the Government. A number of ships had been built here and they had seen to the manning and the question of supplies. Ships were being built in Japan and their Japan office had been superintending the work connected with those vessels in consultation with the controlling office here. At the beginning of the war, as men began to go on service, their Head Office instructions had been to obtain women and trained Chinese to fill the gaps wherever possible and in response to that they had taken on eleven women in the Hongkong office. It was not possible to get highly trained women locally and they had gone as far as Canada for some of them. They had also brought on for superior positions nine additional Chinese who were now working in the European office. They had utilised the services of women and Chinese to the fullest extent. From the office staff in the Far East, and he meant purely the office staff, thirty-eight men had gone to the front and two more in the North were now about to leave. Of those twelve had gone from the Hongkong office. For the superior positions they had always found it necessary to obtain home-trained men and that was a principle on which they had been working for many years. Of the men being considered one of them, Mr. Johnson, was a local youth and was

the only local youth they had. He had been with them for three years and was twenty-one years of age. Mr. McIntyre had had eight years' business experience, four years of which was in the East and four years at Home. Mr. Rawlinson had had nine years' business experience, four years here and five years at Home. In Great Britain at the present time the importance of such work as those men were doing was fully and freely recognised. Only the other day he came across a Home appeal addressed to workers overseas which struck him as interesting. He would quote a passage:—"That liners from this country must be reloaded to return here at the earliest possible moment. You workers of all grades above and below you can get that ship round in record time, if you will, at any rate, you can make sure that she will be ready to sail on schedule, and we ask you to do it. Even you clerks in your offices, don't think you cannot help, because you can. You can make sure that all those consignment notes and bills of lading are right and that nothing is hung up at the ship for want of papers. Let no one imagine that any of this is trifling; it is not. There is no line of human endeavour in which little things may lead to more tragic consequences than in ships. While we are so short of shipping nothing that makes for the efficiency of the shipping we have left, however small it may appear in itself, is unimportant."

In that matter the firm felt it was their duty to bring those facts to the Tribunal's notice. If their appeal was overruled and the men were taken away from shipping it might lead to difficulties and serious consequences in connection with the shipping traffic they handled, for the Government. As the consequences might be very serious it was imperative that they should be able to say that they had fully pointed out all the dangers and difficulties. That was the reason why they had made the appeal. The men themselves were anxious to go if it were decided that it was proper for them to do. They controlled all the business done in the Far East, including Shanghai, Japan, the ports of the Pacific coast of America, Singapore, the Straits Settlements, Java and Colombo. The work of the department had not decreased, and the risks arising from excessive reduction of the staff were even greater than in the case of coasting vessels, because they were larger vessels making longer voyages and in more direct communication with Great Britain. He had endeavoured to obtain some figures regarding British tonnage which came into the Port of Hongkong and as far as he could make out about 3,000 vessels arrived during 1917. Of that number 669 were handled by his firm, which was a proportion of over twenty per cent. This shipping department had been doing a great deal of work additional to the Government. A number of ships had been built here and they had seen to the manning and the question of supplies. Ships were being built in Japan and their Japan office had been superintending the work connected with those vessels in consultation with the controlling office here. At the beginning of the war, as men began to go on service, their Head Office instructions had been to obtain women and trained Chinese to fill the gaps wherever possible and in response to that they had taken on eleven women in the Hongkong office. It was not possible to get highly trained women locally and they had gone as far as Canada for some of them. They had also brought on for superior positions nine additional Chinese who were now working in the European office. They had utilised the services of women and Chinese to the fullest extent. From the office staff in the Far East, and he meant purely the office staff, thirty-eight men had gone to the front and two more in the North were now about to leave. Of those twelve had gone from the Hongkong office. For the superior positions they had always found it necessary to obtain home-trained men and that was a principle on which they had been working for many years. Of the men being considered one of them, Mr. Johnson, was a local youth and was

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His Excellency dealt with the case of Mr. Rawlinson and again referred to the strong substitution list. He asked if any of the staff were about to go on leave or were away now.

During the subsequent discussion on this point, it transpired that Mr. Edkins and Mr. Nuttall were away and that Mr. Fisher was due to go to Shanghai.

His Excellency later observed that Mr. Thomson's statement did not really add to the facts before the Tribunal and the Tribunal had upon it, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce who asked for Conscription, no less than six men of business experience.

The Tribunal had decided with unanimity that those three men could be spared. As far as the men going to India were concerned, some considerable interval would elapse before they left for that place, if at all. The substitution list contained the names of some prominent civil servants.

With regard to one he did not know if the slanders that had been published against him had led anyone to undervalue him, but he (His Excellency) was quite certain that the civil servant he was referring to could replace anyone of those three men.

Relying to Mr. Pollock, Mr. Thomson explained one or two objections he had to substituted men, saying that it would not be conducive to smooth working to bring in old men to work under men much younger.

His Excellency said that all the men he had on the substitution list were willing to take the place of other men so that they could go and fight. If he had the time, he would do anything. He (His Excellency) would break stones on the road if he could release a stone-breaker to go and fight.

Mr. Thomson again pointed out that the firm had employed many women and thought that no other firm in the Far East had employed so many.

His Excellency stated that he had sent ten or eleven schoolmasters away to fight and he was told that to replace them with women teachers would involve a serious want of discipline and control. That was all nonsense, and they were doing exceptionally well. A woman could do anything a man could do.

The Hon. Mr. Kemp asked a few questions relating to the work and the hours the staff worked. Mr. Thomson's reply to the latter point being that the firm discouraged overtime, as it impaired the efficiency of the staff during the regular office hours.

His Excellency went on to refer to the Dominion Bank of Canada and said that only four of the senior men were left, the rest of the staff being 36 women. One of those women was the daughter of Captain Pybus, well-known in Hongkong, who had risen in nine months to the position of teller, the principal cashier of the whole bank—a very responsible position.

Mr. Thomson said that he had obtained women from Canada.

The decision was then considered in private, it being later announced that the Appeal Body had decided to uphold the decision of the Tribunal that all three men should go.

The Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified two fatal cases of plague and one non-fatal occurrence of spotted fever, all Chinese.

Arrived Home.

A telegram addressed to the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holycross from Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock, sent from London, says "Hongkong parties arrived yesterday. All well."

More Premises Taken Over.

The Government have taken possession of still another important block of business buildings in London. The North British Rubber Company's Great Portland-street premises have been chosen as a home for a further Government extension and the present occupants have had to find a new location at very short notice.

# BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"  
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.  
King's Building,  
HONGKONG.

Codes.—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais,  
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## Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Australian Wheat Pool. The Australian Wheat Board returns show that on April 18 there was a balance of 1,011,000 bags of the 1915-16 harvest in Victoria and 1,180,000 in South Australia. Out of the total of 46,800,000 bags received into the 1916-17 pool, 2,797,000 had been shipped, of which 114,000 were sent from Victoria. Up to April 8, the receipts by the pool from the 1917-18 crop amounted to 32,446,000 bags. Of this quantity, 16,000 bags had been shipped from New South Wales.

Hankow Trade. The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular for July 10 states:—Business at this mark still remains stagnant. Small sales of wood oil are reported at firm prices. There are a few inquiries in the market for tallow and some business has resulted. Japanese firms are reported busy, beans—otherwise there is nothing doing. Piece Goods and Yarn:—The piece goods market is very quiet and there is no business passing. The market continues firm, but tea prices are rather lower owing to the rise in exchange. Yarns have dropped a few taels, but have closed slightly firmer. Clearances generally are poor.

Hankow Money Market. For the week ended July 10, the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular reports:—We have to report another quiet week with but few bills offering and no demand for remittances. The telegraphs have been working very badly on several days, and on one day no rates were received at all. For tea T. T. on Shanghai foreign banks are sellers at a little under shipping point. The Chinese market is nominal at 98.5375, with no business passing. Dollars are steady at 70.05 buyers and 70.25 sellers, Chinese market. Native interest, 5 per cent. Changsha exchange, 45, and has since declined to 42.

Paper Fabrics. The Nydalen Co., one of Norway's leading textile manufacturers, has for some time been experimenting with paper textiles, and the results have been so good that its factory will soon produce these new fabrics on a large scale. They consist of 75 per cent paper and 25 per cent cotton and are said to be soft and warm; a little heavier than ordinary cotton goods and not quite so strong, but

cheaper. They should be especially suited, says the Norwegian press, for blouses, dresses, curtains, and, in short, as a substitute for cotton goods in general.

The Christiania Sejldufabrik (seil-cloth factory) has also been experimenting with paper as a substitute and has obtained some promising results.

Cape-To-Cairo Railway. The Kasanga Railway in the Belgian Congo was completed on May 22, thus setting up through communication by rail from Cape Town to Bakama, on the Congo River, and by rail and navigable waters as far as Boma and the mouth of the Congo. This great work, which may be considered as a section of the line from Cape to Cairo, has been accomplished under very difficult circumstances, owing to the war. The British railway from Bulawayo reached the frontier of the Congo, in 1909. Then it was prolonged under Belgian control, first to Elisabethville (1910), then to Kimbove (1913). The construction, interrupted for a time at the outbreak of the war, was taken up with energy, and has just been brought to successful ending, 150 miles of railway having been built during the war.

—Renter.

Indian Cotton to Japan. The quantity of Indian cotton to be shipped to Japan this year under the agreement between the Shipping Association and the steamship companies is 1,250,000 bales, the shipments for July and August amounting to 100,000 bales. As a result of the increased demand in India, however, there has been a noticeable decline in shipments for Japan, as a matter of fact, consignments contracted for shipment in July and August amount to no more than 50,000 bales. In these circumstances, the Japanese Spinning Association has asked the steamship companies, to decrease the tonnage reserved for shipment of Indian cotton. On the outward voyage there is much cargo, but cargo for the return voyage has been decreasing, and if shipments of Indian cotton are to be curtailed, this means a further reduction in the return cargo, and a decline in freight receipts. Indian cotton is shipped at a rate specially agreed upon, the figure being Rs. 40. It is said the steamship companies concerned intend to raise the rate to no less than Rs. 100, in view of the decrease in shipments, saying that they were

Chinese Cotton. Messrs. J. Stunt and Co.'s weekly cotton market report for July 18 states:—Outside of favourable crop news we have nothing fresh to add to our last week's circular, market conditions remaining practically unchanged, with a few buyers here and there at current rates. Latest reports from India show that the market there is very bullish owing to unfavorable weather conditions and Sutta Broach is quoted at Rs. 750 per khandy, which is equivalent to Tls. 46 c.i.f. Shanghai, and judging from same, we fail to see how prices here can go much lower than those current; in fact we believe this is a favourable time for spinners to replenish their holdings before Japan comes in for her requirements. Tone of the market. Quiet to Steady.

Lever Brothers, Limited.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of Lever Brothers, Ltd., postponed from the 13th of May, was held at the Bridge Inn, Port Sunlight, recently. Lord Leverhulme, chairman of the company, presided and announced that as a final decision had not yet been received from the Treasury the resolutions relating to the proposed subdivision and consolidation of the share capital of the company passed on the 26th April last had to be abandoned as that was the last day for confirming them, and in the absence of the approval of the Treasury they could not be confirmed. He said that the shareholders would be advised at the earliest possible moment after the decision of the Treasury was received. A resolution passed at the meeting on the 26th April amending the articles of association so as to make the proxies available for adjourned meetings, and also to make it possible to increase the number of directors from 15 to 21, was duly confirmed. This concluded the meeting.

Trooper Walter G. Gunner, 1st Dragoon Gds.—A tramcar full of passengers was descending a hill at Dover, and got out of control. The driver, finding that the brakes would not set, jumped off the front platform, and Private Gunner promptly took the driver's place on the platform and made every effort to stop the car by the application of the brakes. Unfortunately, in spite of Gunner's courage and presence of mind, he was unsuccessful in stopping the car, which ran to the bottom of the hill at great speed and overturned. Gunner lost both his feet as a result of the accident.

Pork in the Chimney. The Isle of Wight Bench inflicted fines ranging from 5s. to 25 or 30 defendants for swilling, without reporting the fact to the Receiver of Wrecks, a large quantity of lard and pork washed ashore from an American steamer which was in collision in the Channel at the end of March. In some cases pork was found concealed in chimneys, the defendants stating that they were smoking it.

THREE HEROES.

Stirring Deeds by Brave Men.

Stories of heroism displayed in saving or endeavouring to save life are revealed in the announcement in a recent issue of the Gazette of the award of the Albert Medal, to the "undermentioned officer and men:—

Lt. Fred Kelly, 8th Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regt. On January 30 last, at a camp in England where rifle grenade practice was being carried out, one of the men struck the loophole with his bayonet and caused the fuse of the grenade to ignite. Lieut. Kelly, who was in charge, shouted to the man to drop his rifle and get clear, but he lost his nerve and remained in the trench gripping the rifle. Lieut. Kelly then seized the rifle, and with much difficulty got it out of the man's hands and threw it away. He then tried to push the man out of the emplacement but before he could get him clear the bomb exploded, and they were both slightly wounded. But for Lieut. Kelly's courage and resource the soldier would probably have been killed.

Flight-Sergt. Albert E. Warne, 24th Wing Aeroplane Repair Section, and Flight-Sergt. Horse Cannon, No. 50 Training Squadron.—While flying in England, pilot lost control of his machine, which crashed to the ground from a height of about 150 feet and burst into flames. Warne and Cannon went to the rescue of the pilot at great personal risk, as one tank of petrol blew up and another was on fire; moreover, the machine was equipped with a belt of live cartridges, which they dragged out of the flames. They managed to extricate the pilot, who was strapped to the burning plane, but he died shortly afterwards.

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Fined for Excess of Zeal.

Charles Austen, a local reporter, was fined £10 and £5 5s. costs at Birmgate yesterday for chalking on a newspaper's board, "German Lard to Rescue," contrary to the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Counsel for the prosecution alledged that the possible alarm occasioned by such an announcement. The defence argued that the statement was made in the interests of the Volunteer movement.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

G/T .....	3/3%
Demand .....	3/4
30 d/s. ....	3/4%
60 d/s. ....	3/4%
4 m/s. ....	3/4%
I/T Shanghai .....	Nom.
I/T Singapore .....	143
I/T Japan .....	148 3/4
I/T India .....	Nom.
I/T San Francisco .....	79 1/2
I/T Java .....	151 3/4
I/T Marks .....	Nom.
I/T France .....	4.53
Demand, Paris .....	4.53 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C .....	3/5%
4 m/s. D/P .....	3/5%
6 m/s. L/C .....	3/5%
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne .....	3/5%
10 d/s. San Francisco .....	80 1/2
Iscico & New York .....	80 1/2
4 m/s. Marks .....	Nom.
4 m/s. France .....	4.68
6 m/s. France .....	4.73
Demand, Germany .....	Nom.
Demand, New York .....	79 1/2
I/T Bombay .....	Nom.
I/T Calcutta .....	Nom.
Demand, Caleutta .....	153
Demand, Singapore .....	143
On Haiphong .....	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon .....	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok .....	5 9/16
Sovereign .....	5 9/16
Gold Leaf, per oz .....	44.40
Bar Silver, per oz .....	13.16

SUNDAY.

10 AM to 12 NOON	Every 15 Min.
12 NOON to 1 PM	15 Min.
1 PM to 2 PM	15 Min.
2 PM to 3 PM	15 Min.
3 PM to 4 PM	15 Min.
4 PM to 5 PM	15 Min.
5 PM to 6 PM	15 Min.
6 PM to 7 PM	15 Min.
7 PM to 8 PM	15 Min.
8 PM to 9 PM	15 Min.
9 PM to 10 PM	15 Min.
10 PM to 11 PM	15 Min.
11 PM to 12 Midn.	15 Min.
12 Midn. to 1 AM	15 Min.
1 AM to 2 AM	15 Min.
2 AM to 3 AM	15 Min.
3 AM to 4 AM	15 Min.
4 AM to 5 AM	15 Min.
5 AM to 6 AM	15 Min.
6 AM to 7 AM	15 Min.
7 AM to 8 AM	15 Min.
8 AM to 9 AM	15 Min.
9 AM to 10 AM	15 Min.
10 AM to 11 AM	15 Min.
11 AM to 12 NOON	Every 15 Min.

WEEKEND.

SUNDAY.

SATURDAY.

EVENING CARS.

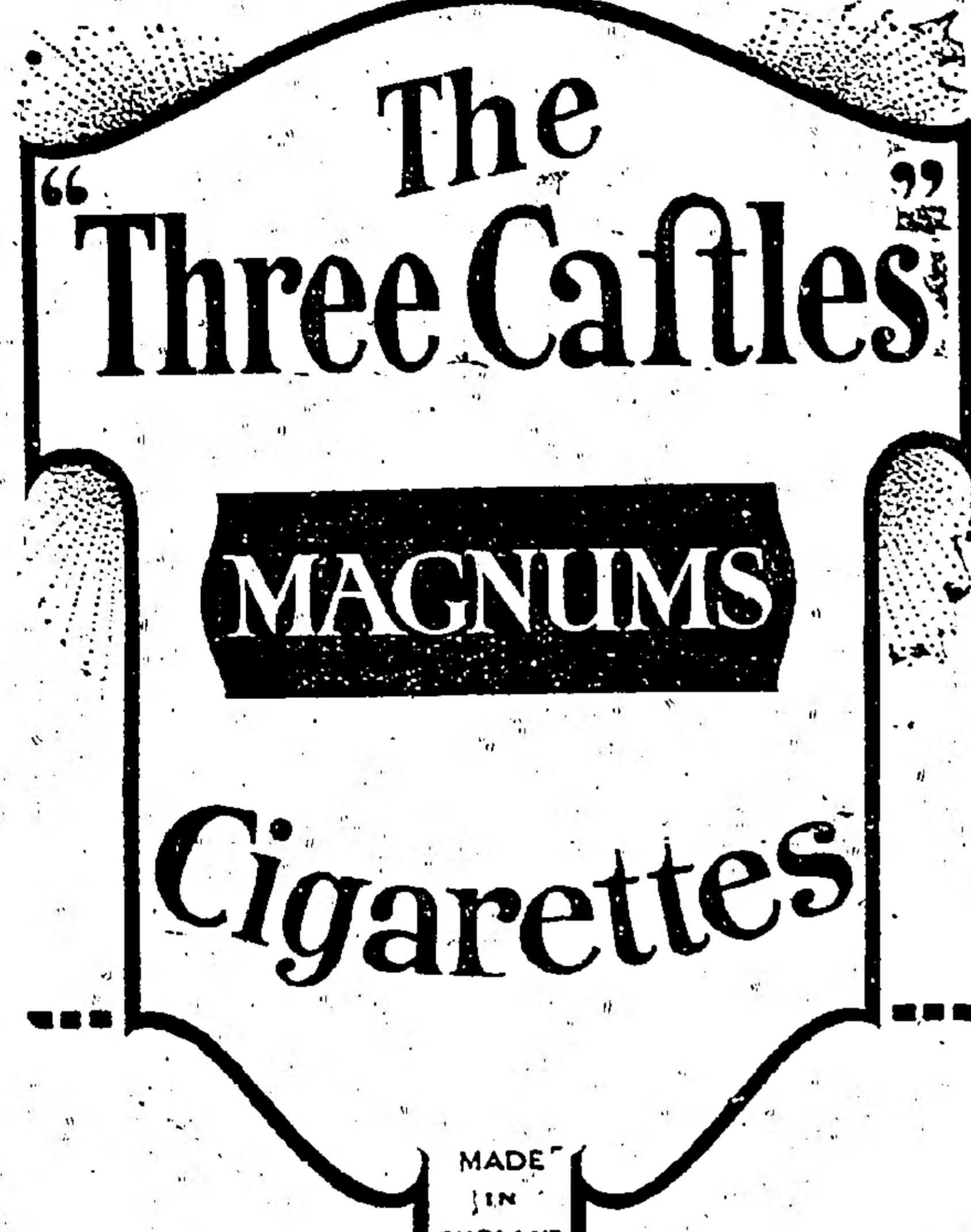
EVERY QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

EVERY QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

SUNDAY.

EVERY QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

SUNDAY.



FRESH STOCKS HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE NOW  
OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS

The advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

### GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction the following

#### VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate in TAI YUEN STREET,  
WANCHAI, Victoria, in the  
Colony of Hongkong.  
TO BE SOLD BY THE MORTGAGEE

#### PUBLIC AUCTION ON

**FRIDAY**  
the 26th day of July, 1918,  
at 3 p.m.

by

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

At his Sales Room in Duddell  
Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

#### PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROPERTY.

The piece or parcel of ground situate in Victoria, Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Sub-sections 1, 2 and 3 (or Remaining Portion) of Section B. of Inland Lot 508 with the messuages or tenements thereon known as Nos. 36, 38 and 40 TAI YUEN STREET.

The property is held under a Lease from the Crown for the term of 99 years.

The area of the said piece or parcel of ground is 3,578 square feet or thereabouts and the Crown Rent payable in respect thereof is \$4.51 per annum.

For further particulars of the property and Conditions of Sale apply to

MESSRS. DENNYS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors for the Vendor,

6 Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong,  
or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
The Auctioneer,  
Duddell Street, Hongkong.

### NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Eight Lots of Crown Land at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

#### PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of lot.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (approximate)	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
61	Aberdeen	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	10,000	10	\$100
62		100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	10,000	10	\$100
63		100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	10,000	10	\$100
64		100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	10,000	10	\$100
65		100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	10,000	10	\$100
66		100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	10,000	10	\$100
67		100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	10,000	10	\$100
68		100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	10,000	10	\$100

THE HONGKONG & SOUTHERN CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

### NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



BOTTLE AGENTS  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha  
Telephone 2021 & 164.

MASSAGE HALL  
4. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(BUDDELL STREET).  
MR. T. TAKAYE,  
MRS. MORITA.  
CERTIFIED MASSEURS  
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES  
IN DENGUE.

### POST OFFICE.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 ozs. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except po fumed spirit), not exceeding 15 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to £3 6d and £5 1d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco, (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udina, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 annas per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Abwas or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addresses of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, and not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Post Agency at Abu Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Busra City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qulat Saleh, Suk-kash-Shayukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Abwas or Mohammorah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

### OUTWARD MAIRS.

#### TO-MORROW.

Swatow—26th July, 9 a.m.  
Formosa via Keelung—26th July, 1 p.m.  
Swatow—26th July, 1 p.m.

Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand & New Guinea via Port Darwin—26th July, Registration 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

Philippines Islands—26th July, 2 p.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, South Africa, Bombay, Aden, Port Tawau, Egypt and Europe via Suez—26th July, 2 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—26th July, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Saigon—26th July, 5 p.m.  
Shanghai and North China—26th July, 5 p.m.

Straits, and Europe via Suez—26th July, The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin—26th July, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 27th July.  
Fort Bayard—27th July, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 28th July.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—28th July, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 30th July.  
Amoy—30th July, 9 a.m.  
Weihaiwei and Tientsin—30th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—30th July, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st August.  
Philippines Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—1st August, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd August.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—2nd Aug., 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 9th August.  
Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—9th August, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday 8th August, at 5 p.m.

### WEATHER REPORT.

July 25th, 11h. 46m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa and the east coast of China, and increased slightly elsewhere. The depression over the Gulf of Tongking continues to fill up; a depression or typhoon is indicated over the Meteo Shima.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches. Total since January 1st 45.45 inches, against an average of 48.85 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast  
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock S.W. or variable winds, moderate, fair.

2. Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 25, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Winds. Direction. Force. Weather.

Portlock. 6a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Nemuro. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Hakodate. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Tokio. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Kochi. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Nagasaki. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Egima. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Oshima. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Ishijima. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Bonin Is. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Whaiwei 6a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Blank. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

Blank. 5a. 29.75 75 95 0 b. SW. 2b. Partly cloudy.

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